

## FOOD FOR THE BIGGUNS

### Powder Factories Are Running Night and Day.

#### SOLDIERS GUARDING THE MILLS.

More Powder Burned During the Last Two Months Than During the Whole Civil War—Where and How It Is Manufactured—The Famous Du Ponts.

During the last two months Uncle Sam's men have burned more powder than was consumed during the whole four years of the civil war. Dewey, Sampson and Schley are largely responsible for this but they will never be charged with extravagance. The big guns on our warships require big charges of powder, but powder is made to be burned, and who would think of counting the cost when a victory such as that of Manila bay is to be remembered.

Although every powder factory in the country has been in operation night and



TROOPS GUARDING A POWDER MILL.

day for at least ten weeks. It was only the other day that there was found to be at the government's disposal a quantity of explosives sufficient to form what is regarded as a safe reserve supply. The present output of powder of various kinds amounts to something like ten tons a day, but when you consider that the 13 inch guns of the Massachusetts, which were recently used with such terrific effect at Santiago, consume 44 tons of powder for every 20 rounds it is clear that it would not be safe to allow any of the powder mills to shut down just yet. In a three hours' engagement Sampson and Schley can use more powder than could be made in two months.

Being of such importance, the government has taken steps to protect with troops some of the larger powder factories. Spanish spies are too numerous to leave unguarded this wartime industry. Already one battalion of volunteers has been assigned to guard the works of the American Smokeless Powder company at Pompton, N. J. The output of these mills is being turned over to the government as fast as it is produced and practically the plant is under government control. A suspicious explosion at a powder factory not far distant and the reported presence of Spanish spies prove that this was no idle precaution.

Besides the Jersey powder mills there are others in various parts of the United States, notably in Illinois and California. The locations of these manufacturing plants are not well known, however, for they are invariably hidden away in some spot remote from towns and villages where the ever possible explosions may do no damage to surrounding property.

But the most famous powder works in the country are those of the Du Ponts, situated on the banks of the Brandywine river within a mile and a half of the outskirts of the city of Wilmington, Del. The Du Ponts are the great American powder makers. For generations they have carried on the business, and by persistently following their peculiar and dangerous calling they have built up one of the great fortunes of the age. Although you never hear them mentioned with the Astors, the Goulds or the Vanderbilts, the Du Ponts are estimated to be worth over \$100,000,000, all made from powder.

The Du Pont family constitutes an aristocracy all its own in the little state of Delaware, and, taking their cue from their employers, the workmen have near-

ly a century lived by themselves, with no desire to mingle with those beyond the pale of their own little colony. Driven from France by the revolution, Eleuthere Irenee du Pont de Nemours came to this country and in 1802 began the manufacture of gunpowder on the banks of the Brandywine. With him came a lot of French refugees. That was the beginning of the famous Du Pont powder works.

They have their own club, their own church and their own burning ground, where many a tombstone marks the last resting place of some brave fellow who was literally buried in bits. They have their own amusements, their dances, their private theatricals, and above all they have the Du Ponts, whom they regard with mingled respect, admiration and awe.

Nor would they have any other masters than these stern faced, taciturn multimillionaires, who give their personal supervision to every detail connected with the mammoth works and who are ever ready to risk their lives in times of peril. There is not a workman in all that colony who would not

follow where a Du Pont leads, and there is not a Du Pont who would ask a workman to go where he dared not go first. The colony makes its abode on what are termed "Du Pont's Banks" by the residents of Wilmington. It is a picturesque locality. When the original Du Pont established the first mill, his little band of French workmen established their homes within 100 yards of the mill. In this manner the nucleus of the present colony was made, and today there are at least 700 residents on the "banks."

The Du Ponts, you must know, guard the secrets of their works with jealous care. They must be their own mechanics, chemists, superintendents and engineers, must spend hours every day in the mills, must live with the menace of sudden and frightful death always about them. The czar knows no greater terrors than these silent, grave faced men.

The first Du Pont to lose his life in the works was Alexis I. Du Pont, son of the founder. One summer evening in 1887 he was in one of the mixing rooms with some of his men trying to shift a heavy yellow pine box. As they slid the box along the floor the friction caused a spark to strike, and instantly the room was ablaze. All found had escaped, but Alexis tried to extinguish the flames.

Inspired by his courage, the workmen rallied with a will at the bucket line, but before they had got fairly started the explosion came, blowing Alexis Du Pont with a fearful force against one of the drying stands, injuring him so that he died in great agony a few hours later. Lamotte Du Pont met a horrible death on March 29, 1884, in the nitroglycerin and dynamite works. He was engaged in superintending some work when suddenly a white faced man came rushing up to him, exclaiming, "For God's sake, save your life!"

The works were in danger, and scores of lives were at stake. That is all Lamotte Du Pont thought of. For a few minutes he fought the danger with hand and brain, but it prevailed against him, and presently the explosion came, like the discharge of a 1000 cannon.

The greatest explosion of gunpowder the world has ever known took place in



PICKET NEAR A POWDER MILL.

the Du Pont works on Oct. 7, 1890. In this explosion 13 men and 1 woman were instantly killed, while 22 men and 9 women were injured, some fatally. Explosions such as these render the history of every powder manufacturing in the country. In spite of all possible precautions, they are bound to come sooner or later. Constant association with danger of any kind breeds contempt and leads to carelessness. The furious demon that dwells in the powder is patient. It stands many indignities in the shape of rough handling, but when the time comes its wrath is loosened and it claims its victims.

Some of the newer kinds of powder, while of higher explosive power, are less dangerous to handle than the old black, common variety. Cordite, for instance, that queer looking substance that comes the nearest to being a smokeless powder of any that has proved at all satisfactory, can be held in the hand and burned like a candle with no more disastrous results, but ignites when confined in a gun barrel and it acts very differently.

Cordite comes in strips about the size of a lead pencil. In earlier days of ordnance only small grains of powder were used, but as the guns increased in size the size of the grains was also increased to pebble size and afterward to the various prismatic sizes and forms that were popular a decade ago. The reason for increasing the size of the powder grains was that the small grain powder gave a great igniting surface and at times the charge was consumed before the projectile was fairly in motion, producing initial wave pressures in the breech of the gun that were of a highly dangerous character.

With a larger grain there is less burning surface exposed, which naturally exerts a continuous force on the projectile until it reaches the muzzle of the gun. The results obtained were satisfactory to a degree, but there was some of the charge that was not consumed and left the muzzle of the gun along with the projectile.

With the prism powders came an alteration in the proportions of the explosive, which, from its brown color, was named cocoa powder. It contained saltpeter 79 parts, charcoal 18 parts, and sulphur 3 parts, the charcoal used being made from straw carbonized by steam. The carbon, thus produced, retained the amount of moisture required for pressing it into shape.

All these various kinds of powder are now made in the United States and made as well as they can be made anywhere; so with our recently increased facilities we can keep the guns going as long as there is anything to shoot at.

C. T. BAXTER.

While the War Lasts. All who march, walk or stand, should shake into their shoe Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures aching, tired, sore, swollen feet, and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered, sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in hot climates can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

#### SUMMER HAVENS.

Attractive Resorts For Rest and Recreation.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer resort along the coast, in the mountains of the east and in the Lake Region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania Route. For a copy please apply to nearest Pennsylvania Line ticket agent, or address your request to C. L. Kimball, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

## FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

### Military Blue Soon to Become the Favorite Color.

#### COMES IN MANY VARYING SHADES.

This New Fancy Another Illustration of the American Woman's Loyal Spirit and the Shrewdness of the Dyers—Summer Dresses Should Be Lavishly Ruffled.

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While black is to be the fashionable color for the fall and winter, there is a long list of new colors, or rather new tints in color, which we will be called upon to judge very soon. The dyers abroad send delegates to meet each other, each taking along such new tints or shades as his house has produced, and, putting them together, they vote upon the list, choosing the best of all for producing in quantity. Many are rejected, but by this means only is established and certain lines of color are adopted for the season.

It seems almost incredible that so much of the world's industry, art and progress is due to the necessity for providing dainty things for lovely women. For her are hunters roaming the frozen fields of the north and the torrid jungles of the equator. Fur and feathers she must have. For her, too, toll endless numbers of men, women and children in all the countries of the world in fields, in factories, in shops and in mines. If there were no women for whom men would turn backward at least 10,000 years in civilization and go about with a grunted club in one hand and a nutmeg bone in the other, clothed in rude garments made of the skins of animals they had slain. It is so nice to be a woman and feel that all over this world nations and people are busy providing pretty things.

That reminds me that I am wandering

the threads have been yarn dyed, the colors are fast. Almost all the made up gowns for summer are of the thin, light materials over silken linings, and these are legion. The great majority have ruffles and flounces at the bottom and tucks and ruffles at the waist. Have plenty ruffles and you will be all right.

I saw one pretty pinkish organdie with a cream colored lining and cream colored ribbon sash and stock collar. There were three flounces around the bottom six inches deep each and cut on the straight. A very showy afternoon dress was of turquoise blue liberty silk with one deep flounce around the bottom headed by an insert of two inch white lace insertion. The French waist was trimmed by overlaid insertion, and the belt and collar were also overlaid on the blue. Turquoise blue is not on the new color card.

There are many very pleasing new fashions. These are good for ordinary wear, as they are usually in dark grounds and are not so very expensive. Satin du chesne in colors and in black is to be one of the prime favorites for fall. Nearly all the bayadere stripes are limited to the rich heavy cords laid over a plain surface. This is especially desirable in Irish poplin.

Scarcely any of the gowns for late summer are seen without some arrangement of trimming where ribbon is at least a component part. But there are few floating effects, the preference being for flat made in narrow, straight lines or ferris made by drawing the ribbon over one cord, sometimes over both, making a narrow raised puffing, which can be wrought into any curved design, and it is really pretty and rich. The ribbon should never measure more than half an inch wide.

Blas satin folds of the exact shade of a gown, be it black or in colors, make a very effective trimming for woollens and poplins and also the rich corded goods.

No letter relating to fashions is complete without mention of the patriotic devices in such vogue. There are hats now with military buttons at the end, so that a lady's hat is decorated by them. The army buttons they have so much work to keep buttons on the coats that one almost suspects that these hats are ren-



FOR SUMMER DAYS.

from my subject, which was the new colors. First come the military blues, for even foreign dyers are clever enough to know that nothing would please every true American better than to clothe herself in the colors worn by her father, brother, husband or lover. So there are the soft frothy cadet blue, the darker blue worn by the soldier boys for coats and caps and the grayish blue in use for army overcoats. All these are offered with certainty, and the blues have already "arrived," while the others are coming.

For summer a very pretty combination is a skirt of cadet blue or some other light blue shade trimmed with a couple of stripes of wide white braid down the seams. The waist, whatever its style, should be of darker shade and trimmed with white or tiny red cording in a manner to suggest the military coat.

There are suits of blue and white striped linen with jackets of plain dark blue linen, and there are blouses of the same striped linen, called "Daisy" blouses. These are made with a Garibaldi strap across the shoulders and front and back gathered to that. It is so arranged that the stripes are bias and meet with a point in the center. The front closes with a couple of dozen tiny round gilt buttons. The collar, cuffs and draped belt are all of deep red linen or turkey red cotton.

After the blues, which will of a certainty be more popular than any other kind of color or tint, brown, it is thought, will be a favorite. It has not had very great vogue for several seasons. There are seven or eight shades of brown, ranging from seal to a rich gold color, and more or less also among them. Moreover is a beautiful warm brown, with a golden luster in the day and garnet at night. Most of the browns bear the names of different furs.

We have three shades of crushed strawberry and two of crushed raspberry, it being understood that they are mixed with cream. All the yellows possible to imagine are among the new colors save the burnt orange. That looks too Spanish. There are six or eight shades of lavender and the blue of the flag lilies, violet and the bluish purple.

Gray is among the most refined of the new colors. The most of them are in exceedingly delicate shades. These grays and old rose and also shades of roses are very beautiful produced in fine cloths, and they make exquisite gowns for elderly ladies and for babies too. I may add while on the subject of colors that green bids fair to be very popular and is offered in all the cool aqueous tints and many of the al-ways pretty shades tints. There are also darker shades of green, mostly Russian, hunter and Robin Hood.

Cotton goods are so widely woven this season that one scarcely knows what the foundation is when a new piece of goods is shown. There are covers, bedfords, chevrons and boucles in all sorts of designs, and they resemble the woolen goods so closely that I defy any one to feel cool in one. There are numbers of these cotton stuffs woven in plaids as perfect and one may say as handsome as any of the plaid woollens. These are woven and not printed, and as

## A FIGHTER'S FAMILY.

### COMMODORE SCHLEY COMES FROM A PACIFIC AND WORTHY LINE.

#### Something About the Relatives and Antecedents of the Man Who Is Playing Such an Important Part in the Stirring Events of Today.

Next to heroes themselves the families of heroes are interesting. As a sort of compliment to Commodore Schley the American public has made itself familiar with his early career, his youthful escapades, his boyish achievements and his upward course during his later years. Having done this, the same public wants to know something about his relatives.

The historic little town of Frederick, Md., where brave Barbara Frutchie daunted the stars and stripes in the face of Stonewall Jackson's men, is a Schley town. It was founded and built and colonized by Schleys, and near it was born and bred the commodore who has done so much to bring honor to his name and country.

It was the great-great-grandfather of the commodore, John Thomas Schley, who founded the town of Frederick. John Thomas was a German. He came from Rhenish Palatinate in 1746 first to Pennsylvania, then to Maryland.

John Thomas Schley was in prosperous circumstances when he left the fatherland for religious and political reasons. He had been a man of considerable influence in his native country, and on he came to America he brought an considerable number of immigrants with him, and he started them to making silk.

John Thomas Schley built the first house in Frederick. It was a wild country then, and the Blue mountains shut in the Schleys and their only neighbors, the Tuscarora Indians. John Thomas' daughter was the first white child born in Frederick, and for this reason she received the name of Eve. She had a Tuscarora squaw for a nurse, and a quaint Indian ceremony was performed by the Indians in the little girl's honor.

A lock of the baby's hair was put into an oak sapling, with much weird incantation and prayer to the Great Spirit that the little Eve might grow like the tree. A few years ago the tree was cut down, and there, after a lapse of nearly 150 years, was the lock of red gold hair of Eve Schley, his great-grandmother.

The Schleys increased in numbers and prosperity with each generation. John Thomas was succeeded by his son, George Jacob, who was the father of John Thom-

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